

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

No. 146

Spectacles!

We carry a full line of Fine Glass and Pebble Spectacles. Eye Glasses in Steel, Nickel Alloy or Gold. For best quality of Goods give us a trial.

Prices Are Very Moderate.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

To Live Well Is Half the Battle.

It does not require a lifetime to know that we carry the Finest Line of Groceries in the city.

Our Teas are unequalled at Moderate Prices. Our Coffee is admitted as being VERY SUPERIOR. We carry all kinds of delicacies as well as Staples. We DO NOT carry INFERIOR GOODS FOR VERY-CHEAP TRADE. Our reputation is at stake. Our goods are the best, and our prices very moderate.

Regular Shipments of Oysters in Shell and Tin by every steamer.

Verify our statements by sending us your orders.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

Leading Grocers, Government St.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

Marine Agency—

Life and Accident—

Railway Agents—

Steamship Agents—

Coal Office—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insur. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

The Union Pacific Railway Co's.

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Co-mox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

You Are in a Position



To make a handsome living. Everyone should not only make a good living, but make that living good. All, healthful and invigorating. A first-class table is a bracing as mountain air. You must eat well to live well and be well. Good eaters must have good things to eat. We have them; the best of everything—domestic, imported, farm, garden, dairy, and orchard products. Goods of all kinds. Top qualities and bottom prices. Our customers are good liver and money savers. We defy competition in PRICE or QUALITY. Satisfaction every time and no back talk.

Rolls Oats going at 10 lbs. for 25c.

Fresh Eggs 20c; 2 doz. for 35c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.



The Belle of the Kitchen

Can enjoy her work when she is provided with a

DUCHESSE OF OXFORD RANGE.

The fire keeps in over night without spoiling the oven for the next day, and can be checked or brightened at a moment's notice.

In the oven the heat is EVEN THROUGH-OUT, so that even a careless cook can hardly spoil food in the baking.

It saves coal and will last a life time.

Sold only by

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE,

127 Government St.

A. Gregg & Son,

TAILORS,

62 Yates St. Victoria.

Curling Iron Heaters

We have just received the latest assortment of these goods as ever shown here. Also a full line of Curling Irons.

John Cochrane,
Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Lady's 1895 Crescent Bicycle, nearly new. Apply Z., this office. f20-2

WANTED—To buy a small cottage and lot; must be cheap. Address Cash, Times office. f20-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten or fifteen young ladies for light work. Posing circulars, making boxes, etc. Apply room 41, Five Sisters Block, before ten o'clock to-morrow. f20-1

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOM TO LET—No other lodgers; 51 Fort St. f20-3

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO. have best Wellington Coal at lowest market rates. Apply at office, Broad street, opposite Driard Hotel.

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

FAIRM FOR SALE—The North East 70 acres of Section 35, Range 4 East, South Saanich District. The East Saanich road runs through the land. There are on the property a new dwelling house 18 1/2 x 28 1/2 and a stable 20 x 14, 14 feet high in the posts. About 8 acres are cleared and 5 or 6 shaded, the rest timbered with a good deal of cedar. Distance from Victoria by road, eleven miles. Stop-pling place on the railway less than one mile from the house with good road to it. District well settled. School house a little over a mile. Churches within reasonable distance. Great probability of new creamery being established within half a mile. Terms—Half cash; balance on mortgage up to 5 years, to suit the purchaser. Enquire of Messrs. Trueman & Cresno, Solicitors, at Temple Building, or to A. N. Richards, owner of the property, St. Charles Street, Victoria, B. C. f20-1m

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Change" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

Notice.

Estate of Jessie S. Brown, deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to present the same on or before the 20th April next, to the undersigned.

THORNTON FELL,
50 Langley St., Solicitor for the Executor.
Victoria, 20th Feb., 1896. f20-1m

Removal Notice.

MRS. VIGOR

Begs to announce that she is now located at No. 81 Douglas street, Clarence Block. Full Lines of Fancy Goods, Ladies' Underwear, and Millinery. f20-1

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Yates and Broad sts.

E. H. Hiscock, late with Langley & Co., and a Chemist and Druggist by examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

To Rent or Lease

THE SIDNEY SAW MILL

Equipped with all modern improvements. For Terms and further information apply to

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Government St.

The grapes are sour, so runs the fable; Some would sell them, but are not able.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. We have some imitations, but no equals.

Dick's Boots and Shoes

Can only be purchased at our address.

Every pair stamped.

For wear and reasonable prices they

Hold the Field.

We can with confidence say

Try a Pair.

Glad to show you our goods. THEY WILL STAND INSPECTION.

Old Country Boot Store,

51 Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas street.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at Sale-room Bastion Square,

Tuesday, February 25, 1896,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

20,500 Cigars, Various Brands,

Ship's Stores,

For Account of Whom It May Concern:

Beef, Pork, Beans, Butter, Lard, Salmon, Apples, Coffee, Raisins, Yeast, Powders, Flour, Sugar, Hops and Corn Beef, etc.

20 cs. Union Jack Lager Beer.

1 large fire-proof safe; size 4 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.; nearly new.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

Auctn 1327.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Some Thieving Kaffir, Following His Natural Bent, Works Death and Destruction.

Eight Trucks of Dynamite Explode and Wreck an Entire Mining Settlement.

Portions of Human Bodies Jumbled Up With those of Mules and Horses.

Indescribable Scene of Destruction, Death and Disorder Created in a Moment.

Johannesburg, Feb. 20.—Details are reaching this city to-day of what was probably the most disastrous dynamite explosion on record in any part of the world. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless by a terrible calamity and one hundred persons are believed to have been killed, some two or three hundred men, women and children severely wounded and many others more or less seriously injured. The particulars up to the present are as follows: At Vienderop, a suburb of this city, is a railroad depot used for loading and unloading freight cars conveying material to and from mining points in the vicinity. Among the freight cars standing in the shunt lines at Vienderop yesterday were eight trucks loaded with dynamite. The evening was approaching, and thousands of people in and about Vienderop and other parts of the city were at home or returning to their homes, when suddenly, there was an explosion near the freight depot, so awful in intensity and force that the ground for miles around was convulsed as if by an earthquake. Houses rocked and fell, masses of iron, earth, stone, wood and human remains were hurled skyward; the windows in every house in Vienderop were broken; people were blown through the air like straws. There was a noise deeper than the loudest thunderclap, and then, for a moment, breathless silence. The shock was so severe that everybody felt stunned. This was followed by the turning out of the population in a body to hurry to the scene of the accident and assist in securing the injured, and collecting the remains of the dead.

It was a horrible sight. The explosion had torn a hole 200 feet long and eighty feet wide over a spot where the eight trucks of dynamite stood but a few minutes before. The whole of that quarter of Johannesburg was literally torn to pieces. The effect of the explosion will be seen over a radius of a mile. Almost everything within half a mile of the spot where the death-laden trucks had been shunted for the night, was razed to the ground, crushed by the dynamite beyond redemption. The iron work was twisted and torn, stores destroyed and brick work pulverized.

On the ground were blackened heaps of human remains, limbs, heads, trunks, scorching and torn, all that was left of what but a short time before were happy, healthy human beings. Here and there, also, were charred remains of horses and mules; fragments of almost everything mixed up with human remains. Most of the latter were Malays, Kaffirs and Chinamen, as the whites were in a minority at Vienderop; but in spite of this quite a number of white people, including six white girls, are among the victims of this terrible calamity.

In fifteen minutes after the explosion occurred the bodies of forty persons, all horribly mutilated, were picked up and carried away from the scene, while the searching of the ruins continued without intermission. Over 200 severely injured persons were also carried away, and a hundred other wounded persons were taken to places where they could be tenderly cared for. In addition to the wounded, thousands of people rendered homeless by the explosion are being cared for by the charitable and will receive assistance until they can begin life anew. Every physician in or about Johannesburg is assisting in the care of the wounded. The headquarters of the Vienderop club are being used as a mortuary chamber. How the explosion occurred is not known, but the belief prevails that a thieving Kaffir found his way to the shunted trucks and in trying to break open one of the cases of the explosives, being ignorant of what it contained, brought about the disaster which caused such a great loss, and which rendered so many people homeless and penniless. The exact extent of the disaster will probably never be known. According to estimates one hundred persons are supposed to have been killed and about two hundred wounded severely. Several of the wounded have since died.

A popular subscription has been opened for the relief of the wounded and homeless. Already over \$300,000 have been raised and this amount will be increased to \$500,000 before night. The Boers and Uitlanders are working hard, monolithically in succoring the wounded and homeless. Already it appears that the disaster seems to have done a great deal towards healing the sore which remained from the Jameson raid, and will do much to cement a new and better feeling between the foreign population and the Boers.

BILL NYE REPORTED DYING.

No Hope is Entertained of the Great Humorist's Recovery.

Ashville, N. C., Feb. 20.—The condition of Bill Nye, the humorist, is such that death may be expected at any time. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

WANT LAURIER.

West Prince Albert Again Nominates the Liberal Leader.

West Prince Albert, N. W. T., Feb. 20.—At a convention of Liberals held yesterday, the party again nominated Hon. Wilfrid Laurier as their standard bearer at the coming election. The nomination was made unanimously, though there was some talk in favor of a local man as a candidate.

LABOR WINS.

The Berlin Garment Makers Are Conceded an Advance.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The great garment workers' strike, in which 14,000 workmen were involved, has been settled by the employers making an advance of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages. It is said the workers in women's clothing trades will be able to make a similar settlement. Popular sympathy has been with the strikers from the start.

ITS BEST CUSTOMER

The Canadian Pacific Have a Nice Little Proposition to Make to the Government.

It is to Purchase at \$2 an Acre 12,000,000 More Acres of the Land Given to Them.

Mr. Blake Was Accused of Valuing This Land Too High at a Dollar an Acre.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The C. P. R. have made application to the government to purchase about 12,000,000 acres of the company's lands remaining unsold. The company, it is said, ask \$2 per acre.

It will be remembered that in 1894 the government bought back 6,793,014 acres at \$1.50 per acre, and the North-west members and others would probably not oppose payment of that price. It is considered that it would be a profitable investment for the country, as there is sure to be a rush of immigration to the Northwest sooner or later, and the lands would then be a valuable asset for the Crown to hold.

Under the act of 1889 and the agreement of the previous year, when the Dominion parliament authorized the construction of a railway to the boundary, the government undertook to guarantee payment of interest at 3 1/2 per cent. on the company's bonds to the extent of \$15,000,000 for a term not exceeding 50 years, the unsold lands of the company, at that time estimated at 15,000,000 acres, being constituted as security for the bonds. Having this in view, it is not improbable that if the government decide to purchase 12,000,000 from the company now, the deal may involve some modifications in the financial relations between the government and the company.

In speaking to his motion regarding a broader sphere of treatment for the Northwest, on Monday, Mr. Davin, advocated the purchase of railway lands at \$1.50 per acre. This may have been a feeler, and as Mr. Daly moved the adjournment of the debate, that gentleman will likely have something further to say on the subject.

It is thought that the debate on the budget will close on Friday night. The second reading of the remedial bill will be moved by the minister of justice next Tuesday.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—W. Alex. Caldwell, of the firm of Caldwell, Tate & Wilkes, accountants, has left town with serious charges hanging over him. As an accountant and curator he had charge of a great many estates, and it is now discovered that he is far behind in his accounts. His shortage amounts to \$70,000 or \$80,000. Nearly every bank in town is a creditor. Caldwell was a prominent member of the St. James and Metropolitan clubs, and for many years was widely known as secretary of the Victoria Skating Club.

ONTARIO'S FINANCES.

More Revenue and Less Expenditure Than Estimated.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—In the legislature yesterday, Hon. R. Harcourt, provincial treasurer, brought down the budget. He called attention to the large receipts from the succession duties and gave full explanation of the arbitration of disputed accounts between the Dominion and the provinces. The receipts of the province for 1895 were greater than anticipated, he said, and the expenditure less than estimated. One striking feature was the decrease for the last two or three years in the provincial expenditure which is steadily falling. The surplus he placed at a little over \$5,000,000.

—A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-e-m-a.

THE CLERGY INTERFERE.

Bishops and Priests Working on Catholic Members for the Remedial Bill.

Probably Will be Followed by a Mandament From Archbishop Taschereau.

French Catholic Members Indignant at This Latest Phase of the Coercionists.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Letters are being received daily by Catholic members of parliament from bishops and priests asking them to vote for the remedial bill. It is also said that this will be followed by a mandament from Archbishop Taschereau and others calling upon all Catholic members, whether Grit or Tory, to support the bill as a matter of conscience. French Catholic members are indignant over this and point to the fact that this is the first instance of the church coercing its own people so as to force parliament to coerce a great province whose people have declared at the polls they will not be coerced.

A delegation waiting on the government to-day asked for the imposition of an export duty on pulp.

Henry & Smith, of Ottawa, have been awarded a \$30,000 contract from the government for putting an addition to the breakwater at Souris, P. E. I.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The proposal of the Greenway government to settle the school question by making the schools absolutely secular and eliminating all religious exercises has aroused a storm among the clergy. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen bitterly oppose the establishment of what they term godless schools. Roman Catholic clergymen say that they would rather submit to the present system while Protestant clergymen say they would prefer the Roman Catholics to have their own schools.

SIR DONALD SMITH.

Mission to Manitoba Believed to be on the School Question.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The fact that Sir Donald A. Smith has had extended conferences with Lieut.-Governor Patterson, His Grace Archbishop Langevin and Premier Greenway, since his arrival in Manitoba, has put all the political gossip-mongers of the city in a guessing mood. The general impression among the thinking ones is that Sir Donald is endeavoring to effect a settlement of the school difficulty between the provincial and Dominion governments. When interviewed by the evening paper on the matter yesterday, Sir Donald would neither deny or confirm a statement that he was endeavoring to effect a compromise, concluding his interview with the remark that he had not come to Manitoba in an official capacity.

FRENCH CRISIS.

A Narrow Vote of Confidence in the Government Carried.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The chamber of deputies to-day, by a vote of 283 to 238, affirmed the vote of confidence which they passed in the government February 13. The vote February 13, however, stood 226 to 43.

THE A.O.U.W.

Likely to Withdraw From United States Financial Jurisdiction.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—At the meeting of the A.O.U.W. this morning the motion to withdraw from the American Grand Lodge in all matters of finance was vigorously discussed. The question will be further debated this afternoon and it is believed the motion will be carried.

Hart A. Massey, of the Massey-Harris Co., is rapidly sinking and it is thought by his physicians that he will not live through the day.

MANITOBA ODDFELLOWS.

Election of Grand Officers by the Grand Lodge of the Province.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge elected the following officers: Grand master, H. B. Rose, acclamation; deputy grand master, John Morrow; grand warden, J. W. Baker; grand secretary, R. H. Shanks, acclamation; grand treasurer, D. E. McKinnon, acclamation; grand representative, W. J. May, retiring grand master, by acclamation.

WALLER PARDONED.

The Impersonated American Consul Released by France.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary Olney this morning received a cablegram announcing the pardoning of ex-Consul John L. Waller by President Faure of France.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Record.

SIR DONALD'S MISSION

The Dominion Government Sends Its Strong Man as a Mediator With Manitoba.

Everyone Looks Mysterious and Wise When Questioned but Will Say Nothing.

Winnipeg, Feb. 19.—The Tribune states positively that the mission of Sir Donald A. Smith to Winnipeg is to arrange a settlement of the school question between the Dominion and provincial governments. Sir Donald had an interview with Archbishop Langevin yesterday, when it is understood the whole subject was fully canvassed. It is no longer denied in political and other circles that Sir Donald's mission is to exhaust every means in his power to get some settlement of the question so as to relieve the embarrassment of the Dominion government. Premier Greenway was requested to have another conference with Sir Donald to-day, and he waited on him at 11.30 when a talk extending over an hour took place. The premier would not, of course, unseat his lips as to what took place, and Sir Donald was not asked for good and sufficient reasons. Other local ministers still decline to speak, but they all have a mysterious look, which indicates that there is something important in the wind. The suggestion from Ottawa that the government may secularize the schools was not denied when the question was put. What the upshot of the negotiations will be will be developed in a day or two.

AGAIN ON THE RACK.

Sir Charles Tupper's False Statements Further Corrected.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—In the house to-day Mr. Davies returned to Sir Charles Tupper. The secretary of state was not in his place, so that his defense fell to the minister of justice. Mr. Davies again brought up the statement of Sir Charles to the effect that the Liberals had spent \$25,000 in the Cape Breton campaign; also that Attorney-General Longley had gone down to the county for the purpose of corrupting it. Mr. Davies then read a letter of the Attorney-General's, in which the latter stated that the charges of Sir Charles Tupper were absolutely untrue and without foundation. It was an unmitigated falsehood and he regretted to say that it had been made wilfully.

Continuing, Mr. Davies said the statement was not creditable to Sir Charles, and to his (Mr. Davies) personal knowledge it was untrue. He renewed his challenge to have the charge investigated by a committee of the house. If Sir Charles did not withdraw or the challenge were not accepted, Mr. Davies said he would formally move for the appointment of a committee to investigate the whole matter. In order to bring the matter up again, Mr. Davies had to move the adjournment of the house. With that motion before it, the house talked for an hour about the Cape Breton campaign.

Mr. Dickey at once replied. What means had Mr. Davies of knowing of the truth or falsity of the statement? How could that member, in Ottawa, have personal knowledge of what was going on in Halifax? And yet Mr. Davies had pledged his personal honor, whatever that might be worth, that the charges of Sir Charles were not true. The speaker promptly called Mr. Dickey to order, and the latter withdrew the remark respecting Mr. Davies' honor. Mr. Dickey opposed the suggestion of a committee of enquiry. Parliament had the right to enquire, but it was contrary to precedent, since parliament had committed to the courts the holding of enquiries into election matters. They could go into the courts and attack the election of Sir Charles Tupper if they saw fit.

Mr. Mills insisted upon the right of the house to investigate charges concerning itself and its members. True, the courts had been given power to try contested elections, but that did not take away the right of parliamentary enquiry. But that was not the case at all. They were not contesting the election of Sir Charles, but the truth of statements of Sir Charles. In asking for a committee to investigate such statements, parliament was clearly within its right.

Dr. Weldon did not think Mr. Mills' rule applied to cases where the time for petitioning against the elections has not yet expired. If they wished to investigate the court was the place.

Mr. Edgar was surprised that Dr. Weldon had sat down without expressing regret for Sir Charles' statement.

Dr. Weldon at once rose and said: "I do regret that statement of the secretary of state; it was most unfortunate."

Mr. Edgar—"Let the minister of justice say so too."

Mr. Dickey—"If the statement was not true, it was most unfortunate."

Mr. Edgar—"That is quite in keeping with the slur cast upon the member for Queens' (Mr. Davies) by the minister of justice, and which you, Mr. Speaker, made him take back."

Mr. Edgar pressed the point raised by Mr. Mills. The charge was not a matter of contested election, but a subject for parliamentary enquiry. Sir Charles should either withdraw the statement or go before a committee and attempt to prove it.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Davin, Mr. Fraser and Dr. Cameron. Then the motion to adjourn was put and declared lost, the house returning to the order paper. But the last of the Cape Breton affair has not yet been heard. Mr. Davies will certainly move for a committee of enquiry, likely some day when the house is asked to go into supply, and Sir Charles will be given a regular field day.

Notices of motion came next, the first on the list being Mr. Flint's prohibition resolution, which read as follows: "That it is the opinion of this house the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes should be prohibited by law."

Mr. Flint had not long to speak, for it was nearing six o'clock, and when the house re-assembled after dinner,

BEST FOR WASH DAY

USE SURPRISE SOAP

BEST FOR EVERY DAY

Standard Dictionary

It is the Latest and Most Complete.

Contains 301,865 words, many thousands more than any other dictionary ever published. More than \$200,000 were expended in its preparation. 547 specialists and editors were engaged in its preparation.

Its Definitions are Clear and Exact.

President Mills of New York State Normal College, says its definitions are best to be found anywhere. Scores of critics say the same.

It is a Government Authority.

It is in use in all the departments of the United States Government at Washington, and all the departments of the Dominion of Canada. Government experts give it the preference on all disputed points.

It is Adopted in the Public Schools.

of Canada and the United States. Its new educational features are extremely valuable in training pupils to a correct use of words, capital, hyphen, etc. Its illustrations are superb. Its tables of coins, weights and measures, plants, animals, etc., are exhaustive and cannot be found elsewhere.

It is the Most Highly Commended.

Never has a dictionary been welcomed with such unanimous and unqualified praise by the press, the great universities, and by educators and critics throughout the English-speaking world.

The London Times says: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities."

The New York Herald says: "The Standard Dictionary is a triumph in the art of publication... it is the most satisfactory and complete dictionary yet printed."

The St. James's Budget (Gazette), London, says: "The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary Americans, as it is the admiration of literary Englishmen."

Sold by Subscription only. AGENTS WANTED.

PRICES: In 1 vol. In 2 vols.

Half Russia, \$15.00 \$25.00

Full Russia, \$18.00 \$30.00

Marocco, \$20.00 \$35.00

If no agent in your town send your subscription to Funk & Wagnalls Co., 41 Richmond St., W., Toronto, Ont.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent on application.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent.

Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Haughton, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant, and Alfred E. Westcott, of Victoria, aforesaid, Merchant, carrying on business in partnership under the firm name of Thomas Haughton and Company, have by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1896, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects which may be sold or sold under execution, and all the real estate of them and either of them, to John Leander Beckwith, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, Commissioner Merchant, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott.

The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott and John Leander Beckwith on the 14th day of February, 1896.

All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee on or before the 15th day of March, 1896. Dated the 14th day of February, 1896.

H. G. HALL, Solicitor for the Trustee.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott, will be held at my office, No. 40 Johnson street, Victoria, on Saturday, the 22nd day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. L. BECKWITH, Trustee.

The Wilson Hotel

McCABE & IRVING, Proprietors.

THE GREAT PAINTING

Christ Before Pilate.

One of the largest paintings ever put on canvas; 22 feet long, 4 feet high; 40 life size figures. Visited by over 180,000 persons in Boston. At A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, from 4 to 9 p.m. Descriptive lecturer every half hour. Admission 25 cents.

Dominion Election.

OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,

No. 22 BROAD ST.

All persons opposed to the present Dominion Government, and who are willing to assist by their votes and influence in effecting a change of administration, are invited to call at the above address and leave their names with the secretary. Open day and evening.

Frequent Clearing Out Sales among Dry Goods Merchants have not yet resulted in Free Dry Goods; but it has placed first-class materials within the reach of all. So with

Book Binding.

You can now obtain first-class Bindings at less than the former prices. No necessity to let your Magazines or Music become destroyed for want of a cover, when a few cents will give a cheap and serviceable binding.

Now is the time and 32 Langley St. the place.

Phil R. Smith,

PRINTER, BOOK BINDER and MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

\$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any occupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing, burning or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.O.

All Eyes

Will be turned toward British Columbia during the next few years. Your friends in the East or the Old Country will want information about it. The easiest and best method of furnishing this desired information is by forwarding them regularly the

Twice-a-Week Times

Which tells of the progress of this great province, its immense and varied resources, its development, its industries and its people.

Subscribe Now.

Sent to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland, for \$1.50 per annum. Other countries, postage extra.

Sample Copies Free for the Asking.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

...ADOPTED BY THE...

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION, OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency whereby to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has discriminated with Great Britain.

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit of the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make such changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS—RECIPROCITY.

That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electors;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people who have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those friendly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

And the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION—CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought about disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public

moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

That the convention regrets that by the action of the ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the minister, contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all such charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers of the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER—NOT FOR THE SPECULATOR.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7.—OPPOSE THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT—FAVOR THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partisan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

8.—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER—THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular government.

10.—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

FEBRUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

THE SHORTS CASE.

Last week the papers in relation to the case of Valentine Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, were laid before parliament, and the disclosures they make are not such as to reassure the public in regard to the administration of justice under the present regime. The papers show that Mr. Justice Mathieu, who presided at the trial, reported to the minister of justice that the jury could not well have found any other verdict than guilty. The judge's own opinion is that when Shortis committed the murders he was quite capable of judging between right and wrong, but he seems to have gathered from the general record of the murderer's conduct that he was afflicted with mental aberration to some degree. His recommendation was that Shortis' sentence should be commuted to imprisonment for life, but in a penitentiary, not an asylum. Sir Charles H. Tupper, who was then minister of justice, did not agree with this recommendation, and in his report to the council gave the opinion that the death sentence should be carried out. The members of the cabinet disagreed on this point, half of them voting one way and half the other. In consequence, Premier Bowell had to go to the Governor-General with the announcement that his responsible ministers could give him no advice in this case and that he must decide for himself. His Excellency communicated with the Colonial Office, thence receiving instructions to use his own judgment in the matter. He thereupon followed the recommendation of the trial judge and ordered a commutation of the sentence. For this he has been plentifully abused and found fault with by the French-Canadian press and some members of parliament. The Montreal Gazette comes to his defence and incidentally offers some reflections on the conduct of the ministers which are rather severe, coming from a prominent Conservative newspaper. The Gazette says:—"The blame for the failure of justice, however, does not rest on the Governor-General. He was put in the extraordinary position of having a cabinet that could not advise him. His ministers disagreed among themselves, and the premier had to go to him and say that they were equally divided and could not decide either to carry out the sentence of the law or to recommend a commutation. The spectacle is one that it is hoped will not be held up before the Canadian people again. Not being able to get any advice from those whose duty it was to tender it, His Excellency applied for instructions to the Imperial government and was told to exercise his discretion. Under such circumstances he naturally and justifiably leaned to the side of mercy, as it would be the duty of a judge, or a jury, to do in a case where the evidence was equally strong for acquittal and conviction. Shortis got the benefit of the doubt the situation thus described had created. His life was spared, to be spent behind the walls of a penitentiary. The case will be remembered as unfortunate, in more senses than one." If the Gazette were to speak its mind fully and candidly it would probably say that this incident is only one more illustration of the government's incapacity.

TUPPER'S FALSEHOODS.

It has been clearly established by the discussions in the house of commons that Sir Charles Tupper was indulging in one of his "great stretches" when he stated that the Liberals spent \$25,000 in the Cape Breton election. He knew that he was speaking falsely when he made the assertion, and it was entirely characteristic of the man to refuse to make good or withdraw his charge. Every statement he made in its support has been thoroughly refuted, it has been shown conclusively that he was deliberately falsifying, one of his most prominent and most respectable supporters, Dr. Weldon, has characterized his assertion as a most unfortunate one, yet the "war horse," with the cheek of a professional liar, refuses to take back his lie. The country may well be left to deal with a man who shows himself so unscrupulous and so regardless of decency. The attempt made by Sir Charles to create a wrong impression in regard to the Cape Breton election was not the only one. Other misstatements were made for the purpose of bolstering up the lost cause, and these the Halifax Chronicle takes the trouble to clear up as follows:

"Our Sydney correspondent sends us two items of interest in connection with the recent election. The first is that Tupper's majority is only 52 greater than Mr. McKee's majority in 1891, showing that with all the powerful influences concentrated in his support Sir

Charles has practically no greater strength than the man who said he carried the constituency in his hat. After all the boasts of election by acclamation and subsequent boasts of one thousand and fifteen hundred majority, the fact that the Secretary of State only scored 52 more majority than McKee, explains why there is no Tupper boom in Halifax—why Tories refuse to enthrone over the baronet's re-entrance into public life.

"The second point is that after all the prevarication indulged in by Tory telegraphists about the lists being manipulated in the Liberal interest, by the Tory revising barrister—just think of it—it turns out now that the Tories added ten names for every six added by the Liberals. The applications stood 1000 Tories to 600 Liberals. There should be nothing more said about "disreputable lists" by the Tory press. And though the Tories added ten names for every six added by the Liberals Tupper only gets a paltry 52 larger majority than McKee did in 1891. This fact, taken in connection with the large gains made by Mr. Murray in the mining districts, shows that the Liberals developed a strength which surprised the Tories and points to Mr. Murray and his mate as the winning team when the general election comes on."

The Toronto World, Conservative, says: "The political situation at Ottawa does not improve. The government have introduced their remedial bill. It has been whittled down on many points, but it must be judged on two main provisions, viz., the first, which establishes separate schools in Manitoba, and the second one, which sets apart the municipal school taxes paid by Roman Catholics to the support of the separate schools. The bill in a word coerces Manitoba against the wish of her people and their legislature to a separate school system. This is the real crux, and it is here the bill fails for two reasons among others; first, that we do not believe that the bill will pass, and if it does pass it can never be enforced. To pass it means endless litigation, means further applications for amending acts and means a continuation of the present strife, to the detriment of more important legislation. We wish to repeat again what we have said before, that the only satisfactory remedy of Catholic grievances in Manitoba must come from the Manitoba legislature. Their sense of justice will ultimately compel the Manitobans to do what the majority have done in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Ontario, on her own motion, has increased the privileges conceded to Catholics by the constitution. But Manitoba will do nothing while coercion is impending."

Toronto Globe: We have had various explanations with respect to that letter of Bishop Cameron's. We have been told that it was not this and it was not that, but the main point is that his lordship wrote a document in which he denounced as hell-inspired hypocrites any members of his flock who dared to exercise his freedom and his franchise by voting against his man, Sir Charles Tupper.

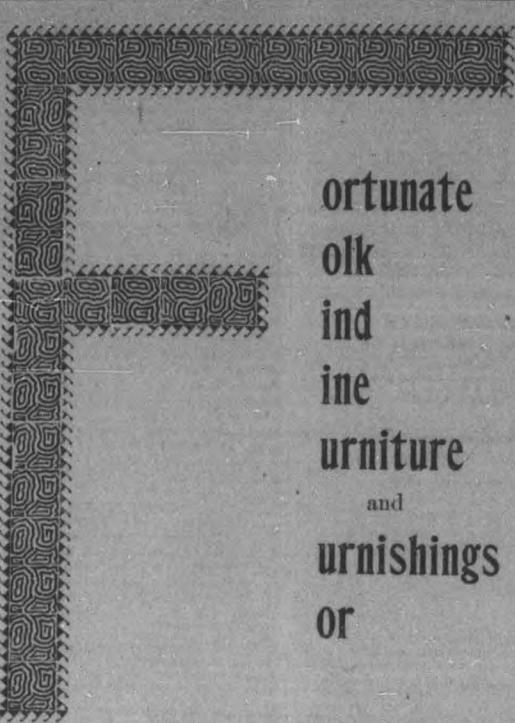
BUILDING BATTLESHIPS.

Through the courtesy of some of the admiralty officers the press has been furnished with some stirring details of the marvellously short time occupied at Chatham in the building of the Magnificent, and at Portsmouth of the Majestic. The construction of the Magnificent within two years is said to be a record. According to the information furnished the construction of this battleship was begun on December 18, 1893, she was launched on December 19, 1894, and she was commissioned on December 12, 1895. This is undoubtedly quick work, but unless more than one great ship-builder is very much mistaken, there is more than one private yard in Great Britain able to do the work in as short a time as, or, all things being equal, in less time than any royal dockyard can do it. "Take the Magnificent, for instance," said one of the largest ship-builders in the country to the Pall Mall representative, "and let us see what all that has been said about record breaking amounts to. She was turned out of a royal dockyard, and let us say, ready for sea in two years. There is nothing surprising in that. While she was on the stocks the yard did nothing else. Every available man was set to work on her. At times they were worked double shifts. Besides, in the royal dockyards, as much as three months' preliminary work is done before an 'official' start is made. In royal dockyards plans are approved at once, and there is none of the waiting with which private ship-builders are so well acquainted. In building a battleship a royal dockyard gets about three months' start of a private yard. That's a good deal to begin with. Then, as I have said, they do nothing else until they launch the vessel. In the private yard a ship of the same size could easily be turned out in the same length of time with a fair start, without interfering with the other work of the yard."—Pall Mall Gazette.

REMARKABLE OLD ANIMALS.

The Greenland whale is said to reach sometimes the almost impossible age of 400 years. The tortoises of the East Indian variety in the Zoological Gardens at London are known to be over 200 years old, and are still in the prime of life. In a well-known museum in England is a stuffed bird, named "the old swan of Dun," which died in 1823 at the ripe old age of 200 years—a fact attested by authentic documents. The king of beasts in his native wilds often lives for 100 years. A lion in captivity in the Tower of London lived there seventy years, and his age was unknown when he was captured. Ajax, the Greek warrior, is said to have captured an elephant from an Indian king. He had a brass plate inscribed with the story, fastened to the beast. Three hundred and fifty years later the elephant was again seen with the plate still in its place.—New York Mail and Dispatch.

—Carpenter tools at Cheapside. •



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ine
urniture
and
urnishings
or

Very Little Money

AT OUR STORE

B. C. Furniture Company,

Government Street.

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

THE TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

It's been a wonder to us folk,
The trouble in the cabinet;
And its become a standing joke,
The way the members manage it.

They're not a healthy lot, we fear,
The way they come and go in it;
To outside folk it does appear
As if they all were sick of it.

They're out and in, and in and out,
But always to get back in it;
They turn and twist and reel about,
There is no keeping track of it.

And people wonder what's the row,
The absence of cohesion in it;
But we have thought it out, and now,
Here we find the reason of it.

Although we say it with constraint,
We'll tell you what we think of it—
They're troubled with a Bowell complaint
That really is the cause of it.

GLEN RAE.

"SPLENDIDLY ISOLATED."
To the Editor: I observe in last evening's issue of the Times an article headed "Splendidly Isolated," and in which you represent a London correspondent as suggesting that Hon. George E. Foster had earned the honor of knighthood because he had coined the phrase "splendidly isolated," as describing the relations of Great Britain to the other nations of the world. The expression was used as referring to the same people thousands of years before Geo. E. Foster, the St. John Sun, or Stanley J. Ceyman were heard of.

The expression was first used by a gentleman of the name of Balaam, the son of Beor, who was sent for by Balak, the king of Moab, and brought from the far East to curse a people who had made their appearance upon his frontier, and of whom he was afraid. You will find the details of the whole transaction in the Book of Numbers, 23rd and 24th chapters. At chapter 23 and verse 9, you will find the words, "Lo, I dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations," words exactly describing the position of our nation. Those of us who believe that our nation is that same ten-tribed kingdom of Israel who were cast out of their land 721 B. C., and sent as wanderers for a definite period among the nations to undergo discipline, and then to gather in the isles of the Western sea, where they were to settle down and "renew their strength," and finally develop into the mightiest nation the world ever saw—those of us who believe this can see a beautiful fitness in this phrase "splendidly isolated" as applied to the British nation.

You will also find Moses, the man of God, making use of the same expression in his farewell address to the same people just before he went up to the top of Sinai to view the land of promise before his death. Deut. xxxiii, 28, "Israel then shall dwell in safety alone."
I dare say some of your readers will remember the attitude assumed by the powers of Europe at the conference of Berlin, where Lord Beaconsfield and the present prime minister of Great Britain attended as plenipotentiaries. The other Powers through their representatives had decided among themselves to ignore Great Britain altogether as a factor in European politics. In fact she stood alone. You know how it came out. Benjamin Disraeli on that occasion taught them that Great Britain although she stood alone, would assert her place as the very "chief of nations."
The idea of "isolation" is therefore not new, but dates back to the very infancy of our nation. A TRUE BRITON.
Victoria, Feb. 20, 1896.

NOTHING BUT THE RAYS NOW.

Everyone Experimenting on Mice, Birds, Old Boots and Beecham's Pills.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20.—Successful experiments have been made here with new cathode rays by Dr. R. W. Jones, Dr. Carlton and Allan Babcock, electrician, who took three days commencing their work. A successful result was obtained, in making the experiments no camera was used, as no flash light was necessary. The objects photographed were merely laid on the outside of the plate holder, the wooden slide of which was not removed. A vacuum tube was suspended above the objects. The first thoroughly successful experiment was made with a number of common objects placed on the form of the skeleton and a small circular pocket pin cushions made of silk with a number of pins inserted at the edge, a pasteboard pill-box containing two pills, a brass hook, a double pointed tack, a brass headed tack and a shirt stud, with special wire. The experiment was a success. The silver pin cushion was faintly shown with every pin visible; the outlines of the pill-box were visible, and every article in the box clearly shown on the plate. The next experiment was on the edge of a solid piece of pine wood, three quarters of an inch, into which was driven a screw. It was then placed on the plate holder and the current turned on. The cathode rays did perfect work. When the plate was developed the shadow of the screw being thoroughly perceptible. The body of a little bird was placed on the plate holder and the slide permitted to remain under the vacuum tube for two hours. The plate shows the form of the bird distinctly, the bones of the neck, wing, leg, shoulder and chest. Dr. Jones believes a longer exposure would have produced a plate showing most of the bones of the skeleton and but a mere indication of the body.

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth—Use Odorona for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Great Mortgage Sale

The mortgagees having taken possession of the
Manchester House,

Yates Street, formerly conducted by Messrs T. Haughton & Co., the store is now closed, but a Great Bonafide Clearance Sale will commence on

Saturday, 15th inst., at 9:30 a.m.

And will continue until the mortgage has been satisfied.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, April 11th, 1896.

At his Salesroom, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and franchises as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company,

LIMITED.

For full particulars apply to
MESSRS. McPHERLLIPS, WOOTTON & HARNARD, SOLICITORS,
Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square,
Tel 13-mch21 Victoria.

AUCTION

FARM IN LAKE DISTRICT.

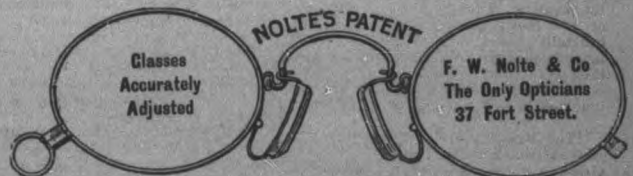
Monday, February 24th, at 11 a.m.

Re Samuel Ricketts, Deceased.

I have been instructed by the Executors to sell at my salesroom, Yates street, that well known property, Section XXII., in Lake District, partly bordered by Prospect Lake Road, and adjoining Mr. R. Porter's property. There are about 15 acres under cultivation; the balance is good grazing land. Improvements consist of a good dwelling house, barn, sheds, stable, granary, chicken house, fencing, etc.
TITLE GOOD. Terms of sale, cash.
G. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

Ja27-1d.

Extra copies of the Times
Annual are now ready, Get
one. 400 pages. 25 cents.



Weiler Bros.,

...HAVE A...

New Stock

...OF...

Table Linen,
Dining Napkins,
Sheeting,
Towels,
Counterpanes,
Glass Cloth,
Roller Towelling,
Etc.,

...AT...

Right Prices.

NOTE:—
Special quotations to Hotels, Restaurants and the trade.

—A beautiful line of fine art satens, cretons, fine tapestry coverings and Cor du-roy fabrics at Weiler Bros.

A RARE CHANCE

For a Man With Moderate Capital.

To be sold as a going concern, on account of advertiser having other large interests away from Victoria:

A Profitable Manufacturing Business,

With plant complete, located in the city. A long lease can be had at a very low rental. Liberal terms. Address "X. Z." Times office. Ja30-4f

George Marsden

General News Agent

Is now located in the

ADELPHI BLOCK

A Choice Stock of

Tobacco and Cigars.

All Coast Papers on sale.

THE GARRICK'S HEAD,

Bastion Street, has been reopened by the undersigned, where he will dispense the best of wines, liquors and cigars. OYSTERS COCKTAILS a specialty. Visitors can depend upon polite service.

R. J. JOHNSON.
Victoria, Feb. 5, 1896.

Walk Right In

Our door is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

BOWEN'S Dispensary Prescriptions.

Beside the Postoffice, 100 Gov't St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

A special meeting of the council, the third this week, is to be held on Friday evening.

A trio of drunks were dealt with in the police court this morning. One allowed his bail of \$10 to be exonerated and the other two were fined \$5 each.

The Louis James company last evening closed their Victoria engagement, presenting "Othello." They were again greeted with a very poor house.

The three smallpox patients who arrived from Callao, Peru, on the British ship Hang Kow, are receiving good care at the quarantine station at Port Townsend.

The Victoria Amateur Minstrels will have their first rehearsal to-night at George R. Jackson's tailor shop (formerly Leander Bath). Five Sisters' Block. Rehearsal begins at 8 o'clock sharp.

Mr. Arthur D. Crease was this morning presented to the Full Court by Mr. E. V. Bodwell, a Bench of the Law Society. He was then sworn in as a barrister and solicitor before Mr. Justice Drake.

Extensive repairs are being made to the C. P. N. Co's wharves. Piles which have become worn-out and decayed are removed and new ones substituted. Several of the wharves are also being replanked.

John Vantreight, a well known resident of Gordon Head, died yesterday. He was a native of Sunnybank, Rathfriland, county of Dublin, Ireland, and was 55 years of age. The funeral will take place on Monday, services to be held at the Cedar Hill church.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Perry & Turner, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Oddy read a statement showing the assets to be \$22,800.59; liabilities, \$27,833.80; deficit \$4,904.30. Another meeting will be held on the 26th.

A reception was last evening tendered the members of the Y. M. C. A. by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Rev. W. L. Clay presided, the following programme being rendered: Piano solo, Mr. Burnett; song, Mr. White; reading, Mr. Allan; song, Miss Johnston; song, Miss Spring; reading, Miss Newling.

There is some talk of the police officers memorializing the city council in regard to the recent reduction in their salaries. They contend that they have all others should be well paid, as they work every day of the year, doing double duty on holidays. Several of the best men will probably resign from the force at the end of the month, and others will go out as opportunity affords.

The steamer Skidgate arrived from the Saturna Island quarry with the first load of stone received at the new post-office for some time in consequence of work at quarry being delayed. The contractors are now confident that they will receive a continuous supply of stone and building operations will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The stone cutters will begin work on Monday.

The two Indian prisoners brought down from the north on the steamer Barbara Boscowitz will go to Nanaimo in the morning where they will be tried for stealing. They claim to be innocent of the theft, holding that the Indian constable had a spite against them and made Constable Wollcott believe that they were guilty. There is a strong suspicion that some "tall" swearing was indulged in in connection with the case.

The Friendly Help Association propose starting a laundry with the view to giving work to the unemployed women of the city. They will make a uniform charge of 25 cents per dozen for work done. Those willing to assist such a scheme are asked to send their names, addresses and number of dozen pieces they are in the habit of having washed to H. Kent, 64 Government street, or Mrs. H. Kent, 243 Yates street. Names will be kept secret. List open until end of the month.

Last evening the officers of Uniform Rank K. of P. were installed by Sir Knight J. M. Hughes, and inspected by Sir Knight Col. H. P. W. Behnson. The new officers are: Stroud L. Redgrave, captain; W. P. Smith, 1st lieutenant; C. Blomquist, 2nd lieutenant; M. Meles, recorder; J. C. Byrn, treasurer; C. Bush, 1st sergeant; H. B. Rendell, 2nd sergeant; Geo. Moss, color sergeant. After the installation the members of the Uniform Rank joined with the other members of the order in celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the institution of Pythianism. The members of Behnson Temple, Rathbone Sisters, were the hostesses and they proved themselves splendid entertainers.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

did entertainers. Dancing was kept up to a late hour to the music of Richardson's orchestra. During the evening supper was served by the ladies.

R. A. Ball and Gerrit F. Ball, members of the celebrated Ball family of Jubilee singers, will give a pleasing entertainment in the Centennial Methodist church this evening, the subject being "Stories, Songs and Scenes of the Sunny South." A first class line light apparatus will be used in exhibiting some splendid views of the South.

Ald. Williams has given notice of the following motion: "That the city council appropriate and authorize the treasurer to pay for the month of January and February, 1896, to the city harrier and city solicitor, respectively, the amounts mentioned as due them per month in the 'Police Magistrate and Legal Adviser's Appointment By-Law, 1888, Amendment By-Law, 1895, for services rendered to the corporation, and similarly to pay for the month of February instant, the following amounts as they become due, namely, the same amount of monthly salary as paid during the year 1895, to the water commissioner, and to each officer, caretaker or other employee of the corporation."

AGAINST POTLACHES

Naas Indians All Fled For Disobeying the Law Prohibiting Potlaches.

They Send a Delegation to Test Its Constitutionality in the Courts.

At the request of the missionaries laboring among the Indians of British Columbia, an act was passed at the last session of the Dominion House of Commons prohibiting the holding of "potlaches" or "gift feasts" by the Indians. The missionaries maintain that such feasts tend to keep the Indians in this savage state to which they were called, and that while enjoying the pleasures and delights of the potlatch they are less amenable to the teachings of the Christian church. Last fall the different Indian tribes were notified by the department that the penal clauses of the act would be enforced in the event of their indulging in any more potlaches. The authorities in the vicinity of the Naas were energetic in the enforcement of the new law, and matters were brought to a crisis about a month ago when the Indians undertook to hold a potlatch near the residence of the Rev. Mr. McCullough. The reverend gentleman is also a justice of the peace, and he promptly summoned six of these Naas Indians, including the head chief, Scotton. They were each fined \$70 and costs, or in default, committed to jail at Nanaimo for one year. The head men of the tribe becoming enraged at what they considered an unjustifiable interference with their ancient liberties, gathered in council and decided to take steps to test in the highest courts the constitutionality of the Dominion statute. Their delegates, Amos Grosell, William Jeffrey and Billy Williams, three intelligent chiefs, arrived on the Boscowitz yesterday. They have plenty of money at their command, and have authority to spare no means in accomplishing their object. To-morrow morning the delegates will wait on Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, and present the following petition:

"We, your humble petitioners, being a deputation from our people living on the Naas river, beg that you will take such steps as will prevent clergymen and missionaries from interfering with our people in the holding of potlaches, as Rev. J. A. McCullough, of Naas river, has, we believe, unduly interfered with us in our holding or giving of potlaches. The holding of potlaches has been a custom prevalent among our people for many generations, and a method we have of showing our good will toward one another, and we believe that it is our right just as much as it is the right of our white brethren to make presents to each other.

"We assure you that our potlaches are conducted in the most orderly manner, and we expect to keep and do observe the laws of our great and good mother, Queen Victoria, whom we all love. We not only feel very keenly this interference, but we know that it is the opinion of many intelligent and good white men that the clergymen's meddling in our affairs is very often uncalculated, and creates a feeling against them among us which prevents the accomplishment of any amount of good that might be realized to our advantage. By answering our supplications, we, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

YOUTHFUL VAGRANTS.

Four Boys Who Have Been Giving the Police Some Trouble.

Last evening Sergeant Hawton and Officer Carson paid a visit to an old barn on View street and placed under arrest three youthful vagrants, George Donaldson, Harold Earle and William Purdon. It was these three boys, with James McIntosh, now on trial for obtaining money under false pretenses, who robbed Mr. Robert Cassidy of his watch and chain. Mr. Cassidy was some time ago indulging in his favorite pastime, golf, and left his coat and vest on the ground while he was making the rounds of the links. One of the boys took the watch and chain, but being afraid to keep them gave the chain to one of his companions and the watch to another. When they heard that the police were looking for them they sent the stolen articles to the station. Mr. Cassidy, not wishing to prosecute the boys, the matter was dropped, but the boys took to remaining out all night. Some nights they would sleep in the woods and others in empty houses and barns. Donaldson, Earle and Purdon will appear before Magistrate Macrae on Saturday morning in private.

The charge against McIntosh of obtaining money under false pretenses, was proceeded with this morning, also in private. It came out in evidence that the boy had obtained \$4 from a member of the R. M. A., who rents a house belonging to Mrs. McIntosh. He also tried to obtain money from others, but failed.

In New Quarters

We are now located at 64 Yates street, next door to Dalby & Glasgow. We make a specialty of Manufacturing and Repairing.

Pennock & Lowe,

64 Yates Street, Manufacturing Jewelers.

CONTRACT AWARDED

Work to be Commenced Immediately at the Star Ways on a New Tugboat.

Another Attempt to be Made to Remove the Kibbanaa from Point Wilson

The contract for the construction of the new tug boat for Charles Spratt, referred to in the Times on Tuesday, has been awarded to Thomas Trahey, of the Star shipyard. The work will be under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Stephens, who prepared the plans. Although work will be commenced immediately, the boat will not be completed until the fall, as it is the intention to make her one of the best on the coast. She is modelled after some of the most modern British tug boats, with what are known as flushed decks, so that she will stand any kind of weather. It will take between \$25,000 and \$30,000 to complete her. The dimensions of the new boat will be: length of keel, 100 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet and depth of hold 12-12 feet. Her registered tonnage will be 110. As stated on Tuesday the machinery from the wrecked steamer Michigan will be used.

Washington City, Feb. 20.—The maritime exchange of New York, by its president, Vernon C. Brown, and Capt. W. V. Nichols, appeared before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the house in opposition to sundry bills introduced by Congressman Maguire of California, amending the laws, and in favor of bills introduced by Congressman Low of New York, on behalf of the maritime exchange, amending the same sections, and which were introduced as substitutes for the Maguire bills. The main features dealt with the abolition on the part of the maritime exchange for desertion. The maritime exchange bills provide for imprisonment for that offense at the discretion of the court, their contention being that the American courts of justice should be trusted with such discretion.

The placing of the steamer Lakme on the route between Puget Sound ports and San Francisco has caused a reduction of freight rates on the steamers of the Pacific Coast steamship company. When the Unatilla left San Francisco yesterday she was loaded down with general merchandise at \$1 per ton. Heretofore the rate has been \$2.40 to \$3 a ton. The Lakme cut to \$1 last week, and the Pacific Coast steamship company has promptly met the reduction. The low rates are in effect both going and coming.

Although the steamer Lakme does not call at Victoria, the merchants of this city are realizing some benefits from the opposition to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. When the Walla Walla leaves San Francisco on the 24th inst. she will carry freight for Victoria at \$2.25. This is not as cheap as the rate to the Sound ports, but it is nevertheless lower than the regular rate.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: "Hope is about abandoned for the barkentine Discovery, owned by Pope & Talbot, of this city. The vessel is now out twenty-eight days from Port Gamble with lumber for this city. She was commanded by Capt. Christensen. There were twelve men in her and there is scarcely any chance of any of them turning up."

The Puget Sound Towboat Company's seven powerful tugs will make a combined effort at the next full moon tide, the highest tide, to tow the stranded British ship Kibbanaa, now on Point Wilson, into the waters of the Sound. The high tide will occur about February 27. It is quite probable that the ship will be floated.

The tug Mystery yesterday towed the four masted schooner Puritan to Vancouver and returned this morning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In re Bossi, Chief Justice Davis this morning made an order appointing Frederick Carne, Jr., trustee of the will of Giacomo Bossi, deceased, in the place of Carlo Bossi, and jointly with P. W. Wald of Seattle, the continuing trustee; and also that all the real estate devised by the will of Giacomo Bossi, now subject to the trusts of the will of the said G. Bossi rest in the two trustees jointly for the estate. S. Perry Mills for petitioner, the representative of G. Bossi; H. B. W. Aikman for Mrs. C. Bossi and Thornton Fell for A. V. and A. C. Bossi.

County court is to-day being held before the chief justice. Dempster vs. Ray was the only case heard before going to press. Plaintiff sues for \$100 wages. Some time ago he sued in the small debts court for \$77, but his evidence showed \$100 due, when the magistrate refused to hear the case on the ground that the evidence showed more than \$100 in dispute. The defence sets up res judicata and also a defence on the merits. Not finished. C. D. Mason for plaintiff and G. H. Barnard for defendant.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Odoroma

THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER. IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS.

THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM.

The Jewish population in Jerusalem is said to be about 12,000, and it is steadily increasing. I entered two or three synagogues, but their dirtiness, poverty and bareness and the absence of beauty and taste in their decoration, formed a great contrast to both Christian and Mohammedan edifices. The Jews, however, make one most remarkable demonstration in Jerusalem every week. On Friday evening, just before the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath, they repair in great numbers to a spot facing a piece of the old wall, and there bewail the fate that has overtaken the holy city. The wailers, as they are somewhat rudely called by English visitors, include Jews of every class and every age. Some I saw were rich and costly haberdashers, and others the same garment of more common material. There were Jews of nearly every nationality, including Russia and Poland, and many of them wore the love-lock which is peculiar to the children of the tribe of Benjamin.

A more impressive and pathetic sight it would be impossible to imagine. The whole company stand with their faces to the wall, and they chant, not together, but each one for himself, or herself, a litany of lament over the fate of the city of David. The litany is in Hebrew, and every one present had with him the Hebrew prayer book. There is no unison or harmony in this recitation of sorrow and humiliation. Each one as he arrives begins to deliver his lamentation, bending frequently to the wall, which he believes to be a remnant of the old city. While the wailing is at its height, one hears a general confused, but penetrating note of woe. Of the intense sincerity of this weekly service there can be no doubt. Many of those who take part in it are deeply moved. Some of the men and nearly all the women (for women also take part in it) were shedding tears. The Turks, no doubt, view the performance with complacent scorn; but in its combination of patriotism and religion it affords a striking testimony of the vitality of the Jewish race.—The Statesman.

PERSONAL.

R. V. Winch is down from the Mainland. Capt. John Irving spent yesterday on the Sound. Alex. Hogg came over from Vancouver yesterday. E. Brummer is over from the Mainland on a visit. C. P. Heath, Lowell, Mass., is a guest at the Oriental. F. S. Barnard, M. P., returned last evening from Ottawa. Hon. Mr. Justice Drake returned from Vancouver yesterday. Hartland Law, M. D., of San Francisco, is registered at the Oriental. F. J. Wheeler, Great Northern agent at Vancouver, is at the Driford. John Hilbert and J. W. Stritar, Vancouver, are registered at the Driford. H. Pim, of the Canada General Electric Company, is a guest at the Driford. J. P. Nightingale and H. E. Godney, Vancouver, are registered at the New England. Officer McKenna, of the provincial police force, returned last evening from New Westminster. Thos. E. Ladner is at the Driford. J. H. Todd returned last evening from the Mainland. Joseph Clark, who went to Halifax to buy the St. Pierre for the C. P. N. Co., returned last evening.

How to be Stylish.

There's no excuse for a limp and flabby costume nowadays. Fibre Chamis is so cheap and easy to work with that every one should avail themselves of its services and give their gowns and wraps some body and style. Use the light weight No. 10 for all sleeves and skirts, the medium No. 20 for capes and wraps, and the heavy No. 30 for collars, cuffs, belts, etc.

—On Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Norman Gilles, Oak Bay, by the Rev. J. C. Forster, Flora, daughter of Alexander Gilles, was married to William Brown, both of Ione county, California. Mr. and Mrs. Brown left last evening on the Rosalie for their home in California.

—Every grocer in Victoria sells Okell & Morris' pure preserves.

Bobby—I had three fights to-day, and I didn't get licked once.
Bip (reaching for a strap)—Well, my son, the day is not over yet.

—People of good taste use Odoroma for their teeth—Do you?

CEYLON.

The Purest, Cleanest, Healthiest, Most Delicious

TEAS.

WE SELL THEM.

Victoria Tea House,

79 Government St.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco,

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany

Is the best and best.

See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug

Manufactured by

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd.,

Hamilton, Ont.

Honest Shirts



THE SHIRTS we sell are straight goods, and we sell 'em in a straight way. Our Shirts come from the best English and Canadian makers. No store in this town ever did or ever will show as big a line as we have, and no store in this section has got the grit to match these prices.

Men's full size Flannel Shirts 25c.
Men's Fine Flannel Outing Shirts, well made 50c.
Men's Extra Strong Gingham Working Shirts 50c.
Men's Extra Heavy, All Wool Navy Flannel Working Shirts, \$1.
Men's All Wool Grey Flannel Shirts, extra large and heavy, \$1.
Men's Fine Sateen Dress Shirts, Tie to match \$1.
For Style and Prices see window.

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson St.

Whole Fruit Preserves

The Preserves made by us, and BEARING OUR LABEL are of the same High Quality as those supplied to

His Excellency the Governor-General, at his request.

We make ONE QUALITY, THE BEST.

Always ask for the Preserves of the

Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co.,

Victoria, B. C.

Clearance Sale.

Men's Fine American Goods.

Gent's Cordovan

Boots, Sizes 5-10, \$7 00, Now \$5 00
Cong. " 5-8, 7 00, " 5 00
Boots, " 6 00, " 4 25
Cong. " " 6 00, " 4 25

J. Fullerton, 103 Government St.

New Seeds (Flower and Vegetables.)

From the Famous Seedsmen

D. M. FERRY and STEELE, BRIGGS & CO

Large Variety.

Art and Special Seeds

Rolled Oats Cheapest.

Hardress Clarke, COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

The Workingman's Friend

Has just received a shipment of \$5,000 worth of Clothing, bought direct from the factory, for spot cash; so you see that we have no profits to divide with the middle man.

Men's Genuine Scotch Tweed Suits - - \$4 50
Men's Genuine Canadian Tweed Suits - - 4 00
Men's Genuine English Cheviot Suits - - 9 50
Men's Genuine English Worsted Suits - - 7 50
Custom Made Morning Suits - - - - 9 75

Fine Imported Henry Clay Suits, which you will pay \$25.00 for elsewhere, only \$12.50. The Best Scotch Tweed Suits, for Boys—Coat, Vest and Pants, all sizes, from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Overcoats and Mackintoshes for one half the regular price.

Now, kind readers, come and examine our goods and prices, no matter if you buy or not; no trouble to show goods.

Yours Obediently,

H. FREEMAN,

111 and 113 Government Street.

Notice.

THE FISH AND FRUIT MARKET,

No. 44 1-2 Government St.,

Opposite the office of E. M. Johnson, has been purchased by me. I beg to solicit the patronage of all old customers and as many new ones as possible to this market. It will be my aim to keep on hand a fine supply of FISH, GAME, FRUITS AND POULTRY, as reasonable and of best quality, at moderate prices to suit the times.

J. P. SARANTIS.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1896.

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our Best

DOUBLE SCREENED

New Wellington Coal

Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of

per ton **\$5.00** per ton

at SPRATT'S WHARF,

Delivery Extra.

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Agents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FIGHT PROSPECTS.

Fitzsimmons and Maher Will Probably Meet on the Mexican Side.

Association and Rugby Football Matches to be Played on Saturday.

THERING.

MAY GO TO SEA.

Galveston, Feb. 20.—A rumor is current here this morning that Maher and Fitzsimmons will leave El Paso to-night and arrive at Galveston on Friday afternoon, where they will take a steam tug with a large attached, go three or four miles into the Gulf of Mexico, and fight for the championship before the kinetoscope and a few witnesses. It is said that the kinetoscope people are willing to pay the purse and all expenses, and Stuart will do anything that will let him out of the deal.

INVITED TO ATTEND.

El Paso, Feb. 20.—Notice has been issued from Stuart's headquarters directing all newspaper men and other holders of tickets for the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight, to report at 5 p.m. to-day, probably to receive instructions where to go to see the fight. Although not over one hundred are left. Most of the sports are gone. The number of witnesses of the encounter will be limited to the one hundred mentioned, and possibly as many more townspeople will follow the fighters to the ringside. It is believed that there will be no interference from the military. It is also generally conceded that Fitzsimmons will win.

El Paso, Feb. 20.—Peter Maher came in from Las Cruces this morning to be ready to start from the battle ground at any time within the next 24 hours. He was accompanied by Jim Hall, Jim Conner and several others. A large crowd greeted the party at the depot. The fight, it is practically certain, will be on the Mexican side of the river, anywhere from 50 to 100 miles from El Paso. Stuart has as yet not given evidence of the location of the battle ground, but all who desire to attend the fight will this evening be informed how it can be reached.

FOOTBALL.

A fifteen of the Victoria Rugby foot ball club will play the B. C. R. G. A. at the Caledonia grounds on Saturday afternoon. There will be no charge for admission and the game will commence at 3 p.m. sharp. The following are the teams chosen: Victoria—B. Pettifer, full back; J. M. Miller, captain; C. Gamble, K. Schofield and H. D. Morton, three-quarter backs; F. Smith and J. Pemberton, half-backs; A. Goward, A. D. Crouse, A. B. Spain, A. Langley, A. Green, V. Innes, G. H. D. Warden and J. Earsman, forwards; W. A. Cornwall, J. H. Austin and F. Daniels, reserves.

JUNIORS VS DAVEY'S XI.

There will be a game between the above teams on the College grounds, Beacon Hill, on Saturday afternoon, commencing at half-past two o'clock. The Juniors will soon have to play in the Intermediate Cup competition, and the game is to give them practice. The following are the teams:

Junior Wanderers—Goal, Wrigleyworth, backs, A. Peden and B. Sewell; half-backs, W. Winsby, C. Wilson and B. Rann; forwards, right wing, H. Shandley and G. Wilson; left wing, I. Johnston and H. Lawson; centre, F. Gadsby; reserves, C. Berkeley and G. Donaldson.

Arthur Davey's XI.—Goal, A. Davey, backs, H. L. Holden and F. Norris; half-backs, B. Schwengers, G. Snider and F. Vigor; forwards, right wing, W. Peden and W. Lorimer; left wing, L. York and J. Hemsworth; centre, Bill Adams; reserves, H. Knox and E. Robinson.

THE TURP.

GREAT RACE ON SATURDAY. San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The Thornton stakes, four miles, for a purse of \$3,000, will be run at the Bay district track on Saturday. This event is attracting marked attention throughout the country, and a record breaking contest and attendance are expected. The probable starters are: Star Ruby, Cleodius, Fred Garner, Gilead, Service, Jarvis, Arundel and April. The size of the field and its class will make the event a celebrated one.

Starter Caldwell, who has been officiating this winter at Ingleside tracks, says the Australian starting machine is the only way to start horses. It is only a question of a very short time, he says, before the machine will be in use on every track in the country.

ATHLETICS.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 20.—A letter has just been received from the California University track athletic team asking that a meet be arranged to be held here during the spring term. The California University team wants a guarantee of \$300 to come to Wisconsin.

A line of wicker baskets, different makes and many sizes at Weller Bros.

Weller Bros., agents for the celebrated Rambler bicycle. Information about this machine will be cheerfully given.

SNOWED UP.

Trains in New York State are Tied up by Snow Banks.

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Railroad traffic is paralyzed. The New York train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad arrived and departed on time, but no trains moved on the Central or Ontario and Western railroad. The train due from Suspension bridge at 10 p.m. on Tuesday is stalled at Wellington, and the Chicago limited is held here on that account. The train from Watertown is stalled in a huge drift several miles east of here, and the Central train, which left here at 10 a.m. is reported buried in the snow near Fulton. The electric street railroads have abandoned traffic.

A TERRIBLE EXECUTION.

A Murderer Undergoes Two Deaths—Hung Twice.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.—James Fitzgerald was hanged here to-day for the murder of his sweetheart. When the trap was sprung the rope broke and the victim lay struggling on the ground beneath the gallows. The black cap was instantly removed by the doctors, who found Fitzgerald still unconscious. He revived and was taken into the morgue a few feet away and further cared for by the doctors. A new rope was sent for at once, and at 11 o'clock the sick and trembling man was again taken to the scaffold. At 11:02 the trap was sprung and this time the condemned man went to his death.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

Negotiations for Its Settlement Discussed in London.

London, Feb. 20.—A cage containing eight men was precipitated into a colliery pit at Leigh, Lancashire, this morning. All were killed.

The St. James Gazette says that the rumors in circulation as to an actual agreement to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration, having been arrived at between the government of the United States and Great Britain will be received with caution. It adds: "We can state with confidence the proposals made are absolutely unofficial and no suggestion has been formally made by either government."

The Times correspondent, and the Chronicle and Daily News express opinions but do not make any statement of fact. At the same time they show a disposition to believe the United States will assist Great Britain in fixing a basis of arbitration.

The Westminster Gazette surmises that as soon as a basis for negotiations is settled the Venezuelan question will be withdrawn from controversy. The next step will be the framing of a treaty providing for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration between the two English-speaking nations. The Gazette adds: "Liberal leaders would welcome it with enthusiasm. We are in a position to state that Lord Rosebery actually invited negotiations with Washington for a permanent arbitration and proposed, in the event of diplomatic hitches, that the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States and the chief justice of England should meet to decide how to deal with the differences. They might even settle it themselves. Eminent Conservatives propose as an alternative that a lord high arbitrator be appointed by each cabinet."

The government in the house of commons to-day was asked by Sir W. H. Houldsworth, con. if it had refused to co-operate with Germany in furthering an international monetary agreement by re-opening the Indian mint. The first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, replied, saying: "There is no truth in the rumor that the government had been approached on the subject by Germany." He added: "We should willingly consider, in conjunction with the Indian government, the re-opening of the Indian mints, if sure that it comprised a satisfactory scheme for currency reform."

Recent dispatches from Abyssinia tell of the treachery of the native troops under Gen. Barattieri. It is reported they revolted against the Italians, and intended to hand over important positions to the enemy. This renders the situation much more serious. It is feared this revolt will have a bad effect on other native allies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In the senate to-day Senator Cameron, speaking on the Cuban question, referred to the fact that he was in President Grant's cabinet at the time of the former Cuban uprising. He objected to the committee on resolutions as accomplishing nothing and giving offence to Spain without extending any benefit to Cuba. He wanted the United States to act. He urged that the miseries of the war be brought to an end.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 20.—An uprising of Maroons has taken place at St. Elizabeth.

One of the most extensive laundries in the world is situated in a southern suburb of London. The principal building is upwards of two hundred feet long and four stories high. Over two hundred and fifty hands are employed, and the machinery for ironing machines, nine feet long, and each capable of finishing 1,000 pieces per hour. Nearly 3,000,000 pieces of linen of all kinds pass through this laundry in the course of a week, and seven miles of drying lines can be run out at once.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for a sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

ROYAL Baking Powder
has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

INVENTOR OF THE AIR BRAKE.

A number of years ago a Pennsylvania inventor wanted to sell McKee Rankin, the actor, a large interest in a patent air brake for railways for a small sum. The actor did not feel like investing, even on the solemn assurance of the confident inventor that the apparatus was greatly needed, but he has always wished he had advanced the sum offered, for the young inventor was George Westinghouse, and the air brake proved one of the most important and valuable inventions of the century. Westinghouse is like Edison in his capacity for hard work. After a day spent in directing the great commercial organizations of which he is the head he goes to his laboratory and private shop to conduct the experiments which it is his delight to carry on. To such a man the invention of the air brake was merely a step in the career of fertile planning and investigation. When his brake was well started on the high road to success he turned to the steam engine and brought out a practically new type in that field.

By the time the engine was placed on the market electricity was attracting the attention of inventive minds throughout the country. Westinghouse viewed the situation and decided that the then common use of low-tension, continuous currents, while good for incandescent lighting and power purposes on circuits, he looked forward into the future of electrical distribution of power and saw that high-tension, alternating currents would prove the most important in a few years. So he bought up the leading foreign and domestic patents in this branch of electrical development, then neglected, and went to work improving and perfecting his apparatus.—Boston Transcript.

AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

Some Personal Recollections of Mme. Patterson.

The following reminiscences were told to a friend of the writer by Mme. Bonaparte herself, and have, so far as we know, never been published.

While Mme. Bonaparte was visiting at the court of Napoleon, a celebrated fortune teller prophesied to her that one of her descendants should at some time sit on the throne of France. Mme. Bonaparte believed this prophecy firmly and planned all her after-life in accordance with that idea. After her return to Baltimore she lived a life of the utmost self-interest in money matters in order to save everything for her son, whom she believed to be the one destined for glory. She had him brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, as that was the state religion of France, and taught to speak French entirely at home.

When this son married and settled down to the life of a plain American citizen his mother was decidedly un-reconciled until the birth of her first grandson. She then made up her mind that this grandson was to be the future monarch, and devoted all her energies to saving money to help him in his hour of greatness. In a few years a second son was born and Madame Bonaparte became indignant that this "beggar" should divide his brother's inheritance. She refused to see the younger child at all, but one day when the young man had about 6 years of age, he decided that he would go to see his grandmother. He took his way to the poor boarding house in which the grandmother lived, and climbed the flights of stairs and boldly walked in, saying "Grandmamma; as you did not come to see me, I thought I would come to see you." He spoke some beautiful French and his manners were so courtly that his grandmother was completely captured and immediately decided that he was to be the future king. She brought out cake and wine and entertained the young man with the respect due to his prospects. After the manner of small boys he asked questions on all subjects until he finally reached religion. Then he asked, "Grandmamma, in which language do you say your prayers, French or English?" Now, Mme. Bonaparte was not a believer in religion, except as a state matter, and therefore, was not given to prayers at all. "But," she said "how could I hurt his feelings by telling him that, so I just said, 'My son I say them equally in both languages.'"

The first act drop ever used in the theatre was at the Drury Lane, London. It was a Derbyshire landscape, painted by the distinguished landscape painter Philip James de Loutherbourg, R. A., and was used in January 1779, in that year's pantomime. M. de Dauterbourg was a scene painter for the opera house, a secret agent of art for which his vigorous style of execution, his poetical imagination, and his knowledge of scenic effects were greatly valued. In France, the first theatre to use the act drop was the Theatre de la St. Martin, at Paris, in October, 1781.



Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache
CURED PERMANENTLY
BY TAKING
Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint, but it was not until I began taking Ayer's Pills that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches, and I am now a well man."
—C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

Awarded Medal at World's Fair
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

Stock Taking

Then a Grand Sweep-Out of all the balance of our Stock of

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Etc.

Watch for it! Wait for it! Save up for it! Our store to let, and Showcases and Fixtures for sale.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewelers, 59 Government Street.

THE DETECTIVE MIRROR.

A Clever Parisian Rogue's Scheme Foiled by a Modern Leocoe.

The latest and cleverest thing in roguery has been discovered—where nearly everything that is new and clever comes from in Paris. It seems that one of the large restaurant firms of the French capital—an establishment that has its eating houses in all parts of the city—has recently been losing its silver in the most unaccountable way. A number of waiters were discharged and detectives patrolled the restaurants without avail, until finally the trick was discovered.

It was found that in each case a respectable looking person entered the restaurant and gave his order for dinner. During the meal he conveyed one or more articles to the under side of the table, fixing them there by means of wax, with which he was provided for the purpose. Should the servant who waited on him miss any of the spoons or other articles, the rogue was still in no danger, and offered himself to be searched with perfect impunity, and an air of injured innocence.

Of course, he was allowed to depart, but immediately after an accomplice entered, ordering his dish, sending himself at the same table, whence he removed the secreted articles to his pocket, taking care that the waiter should not miss any articles from the table as served before him. There was no reason for suspecting this individual, who paid his bill and departed to share the booty with his confederates.

The way in which the trick was detected is an instructive illustration of the ingenuity of the criminal united against the superior skill of the detective. The officer of the law, who was on watch in a restaurant in the Place de la Madeleine, noticed the disappearance of some silver at a certain table. He had the diner searched with the usual result, and was compelled to tender his profuse apologies to the indignant guest. Returning to the table in no very good humor, the disciple of Leocoe seated himself with his back to the table and buried his face in a newspaper. A large pier glass was affixed to the wall on the opposite side.

Soon a gentleman (the confederate) entered, seating himself at the table, and while taking his soup, began his work, little dreaming that the peaceable looking man opposite, with his back toward him, was watching every movement in the looking glass through a hole in the newspaper which he held before his face pretending to read. It was as good as a play, and the detective was obliged to restrain himself, or he would have laughed outright.

No sooner had the rogue succeeded in transferring the last of the forks and spoons to his pocket, than he rose very leisurely, walked to the cashier's desk, and took out his money to pay for the meal. But at the same moment there was a hand laid upon his shoulder, and the detective slipped a pair of hand cuffs on his wrists.

The missing articles were found in his pocket, and he was marched off to the city prison.

COST OF TUNNELS.

In comparing the four great tunnels of the world there is seen to be a very remarkable decrease in time and cost of successive works. The Hoosac tunnel, the oldest of the four, cost \$379 a foot; the Mont Cenis, the next in date, cost \$156 a foot; the St. Gothard cost \$229 a foot; and the Alberg, the latest in date, cost only \$154 a foot. This rapid decrease in cost, within comparatively few years, is a marked indication of great progress in mechanical methods and improvement in rock excavating tools. A still more striking result exists in the case of a tunnel through the Cascade mountains, on the line of the N. P. railroad. This, unlike those named, which were excavated in old settled countries, the terminal easy of access, so much so that it took six months to convey the machinery to the spot. Rivers had to be turned aside, bridges built and material transported over improvised roads through nearly one hundred miles of forest, mud and snow fields, yet the tunnel, which is 16 1/2 feet wide, 22 feet high and 8950 feet long, was bored through the mountains in twenty-two months, at the rate of 413 feet a month, and at the cost of the completed tunnel of only \$118 a foot.—Railway Review.

"I tell you, my brethren," cried the reactor, "the devil does not stay at home; he is out in a road."
"I know what's coming," whispered the head warden to his wife. "He's going to put in a bid to be allowed to go abroad after him."

A—What have you against the baroness? B—To tell you the truth, it's her past. A—Her past? I'll pledge my word it's without a blemish! B—O, I don't doubt that, but it's much too long!

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

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Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Thos. Brownlee, Miss Beeders, J. G. Conroy, J. Marcan, C. J. Hearsh, J. N. Baleson, J. H. Hill, J. Bolvi, Miss J. Morris, J. Semoli. Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H. Watt, G. W. Buck and daughter, A. G. Dellese, R. E. Darkley, H. Gedney, S. A. Cuthbert and wife, C. Hayes, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Phillips, G. W. Walker, Capt. Irving, C. Shaw, R. Spencer, Miss Cunningham. Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—R. S. Barnard, Justice Drake, Mrs. Chaudier, P. V. Austin, T. O. Ladner, D. T. Lees, J. H. Todd, F. J. Wheeler, A. Marand, E. Bruner, J. P. Nightingale, R. V. Winch, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Aylman, H. Pim, Jos. Clark, T. Cooper, A. Bege, M. H. Thompson, R. T. Cooper, J. Parsons, Officer McKenna, Mrs. Charles Monek, W. Pike.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—M. Gowdon, Crescent Pharmacy, D. H. Ross & Co., Henry Young & Co., Wilson Bros., R. P. Rither & Co., Prov. Pub. Co., S. A. Evans, H. B. Co., J. Veatch, J. B. Taylor, Oppenheimer Bros., J. H. Todd & Son, Nicholas & Bennett, C. Butler, J. Bowker, J. S. Hadley, J. Wilson & Co., Brunette S. M. Co. Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—T. H. Pearson, H. C. Weston & Co., J. Piercy & Co., Weller Bros., J. Colbert, Hall R. & Co., Lowenberg & Co. Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—S. Leiser, Alex. Vye, E. G. Prior, A. Sheret, A. Garland, E. & N. Ry Co., F. R. Stewart, Handle & R. E. Clark, J. Angus, J. Thompson, E. Patton, E. J. Saunders.

Boggs—I wonder why Cleveland was so anxious for war.
Foggs—He didn't like the Republicans calling him Jumbo. So he tried to make them change it for Jingo.

Mrs. Emanuelus—Why don't you like Miss Odette?
Mrs. Fludelesce—She's so horribly effeminate.

"And to think," exclaimed Mrs. Van Hensen, as she discharged her fifth incompetent servant girl within two weeks, "that they call these people 'help'!"

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75 Tweed Suits, Frock Coats, Half-Price.
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